

RUSSIA AS IT IS.... IV.

The Nobility.

Next to the Czar in the social scale, stand the Nobility, the strongest prop of the absolute throne and the immediate instrument for the execution of the imperial will. They form a more compact body in Russia than in any other country whatever. Nowhere else is the aristocratic class so separate and distinct from the mass of the nation. Endowed with numerous privileges that utterly hedge it off from the people, at the same time that they firmly unite its members to each other and to the throne, its destiny is fatally blended with that of Czarism, to whose debasing, annihilating, destructive influence it is more than all other classes exposed.

In the legal meaning of the word, the Nobility form the only class enjoying the *ius personæ*, or personal right. This, however, it enjoys only with reference to the so-called lower classes, while with reference to the Czar, it is nothing more than a chattel. No privileges shield it from the unlimited, autocratic authority of the throne.

Whatever laws are enacted, or even temporarily observed, the Czar is above them. He is the living law, and observes the written ones only as far as he condescends to do so. In principle and in reality he possesses more absolute, unbounded, unopposed power over the whole Nobility, as well as over any separate individual Noble, high or low, rich or poor, titled or untitled, counting his ancestry by centuries of pure succession, or new-made yesterday, than the same Noble possesses over his own self, and even over his real property.

But Czarism treats the Nobility in its position respecting the rest of the nation—and by oppression the Throne and the Aristocracy are fatally, unremittably wedded to each other.

The following are the principal rights and privileges of the Nobility, as a body, without distinction of rank: They alone can possess real estate and own serfs. They alone can hold offices, civil and military, which gives to them the general administration and government of the Empire. Only the children of Noblemen, male or female, can be admitted to the public civil or military establishments of education at the cost of the State. The Nobility alone can enter the Universities. The Noble is exempted from corporal punishment, and from every other infamous sentence. If any civil or military court finds a nobleman guilty of a crime, and condemns him to a term of imprisonment, the sentence is null and void, and the nobleman is released from the execution of the judgment, whatever it may be—whether death or condemnation to Siberia, for labor in the mines—the Noble is *disobedient*, and expelled from the estate, after which the sentence is executed. In justice to the new criminal code, published a few years since, it must be observed, that it treats with more relative severity the impeached and criminally condemned nobleman than it does the member of any other class, taking the ground that, as the Noble enjoys exclusive privileges, he has thus within his reach all the means of education, and his criminal conduct ought to be the more rigidly retributed by the law. Finally, no direct or personal taxation can be imposed upon the Nobility or their estates.

The public service being preserved exclusively for the Nobles, it is a matter of peremptory obligation that they should enter it. Thus, if the members of a family shall for three generations fail to fulfill this duty, the third generation falls back into the ranks of merely personal Nobility, which is not hereditary. Persons of this class are called *nonobedient*, non-manor men, in whom the aristocratic privilege becomes extinct with all its boons, as, for instance, the right to own serfs, &c. Absolutely, and as a matter of principle, the Czar is supposed not to possess any power to hinder in any way the liberty of a Nobleman, in respect to his movements in or out of the Empire. But, as nearly every Nobleman is in some way or other engaged in some branch of the public service, they come to depend on superiors and chiefs; in a word, on the ruling power; and thus they are obliged to ask permission to go, and for leave of absence. Aside from this, the Czar, who is the living law, may at his pleasure prohibit any individual not only from traveling in foreign countries, but even from circuiting in the interior of the Empire, if he supposes that the individual is guilty of any political contamination. The greater part of the internal administration of provinces or governments, as they are called, and of districts, cities, townships and communities, as well as that of civil and criminal justice therein, has for its basis the communal principle of election. The Boards are nearly all elected by the respective social classes, though most of them are presided over by a member named by the General Government. The Nobility as a body has the greater share in the Boards. In each province the Nobility forms a distinct, compact, social and official Corporation, to administer its special affairs and to watch over its general interests. They elect a head called the County Marshal, and a Board of Councillors. At every county they separate taxes for their own internal administration, of which, however, the expenditure is in the hands of the Governor, and of his Board named by the owners, he is obliged to give yearly accounts thereof to the Marshal and the Board of Nobility. The Marshal has the right to send his complaints against the Governor to the Minister of the Interior, or even to the Czar himself. Each district in a county elects likewise a District Marshal, a Justice of the Peace, for judicial and not for police duties, an administrative and police chief for the district, corresponding somewhat with the position of a *sous-préfet* in France, and his adjuncts, a council to administer the estates of minors, as well as the real estates of those who are deprived of them judicially, or for tyranny and misdemeanor toward their serfs. The prosecution of the like cases belongs to the district and county Crown Attorneys. In the general elections the Nobility of each county select presidents and members for the civil and criminal tribunals—three for each, and a tutor of the high school or gymnasium with whom the director named by the Crown ought to consult in all administrative and disciplinary matters, as nearly all the pupils are nobles—and finally the like tutors for the district schools.

In this way the Nobility holds, or at least shares, if not the power, at least its administration. But in this way also, as depending on the Czar and his special tools, the Nobility is the most exposed to the deadly malarial of despotism. Notwithstanding its privileges and standing it enjoys no real independence, less even in a certain degree than the lower classes.

Holding as they do all other administrative officers,—which are not elective,—at the pleasure of the Czar, and depending on them, not only for social position, but often for maintenance, individual nobles are often compelled to bow patiently, and with mute submission, the most glaring wrongs and insults. An outraged noble, if his family has not any very prominent position at court, is sure not to find any redress, and to be abandoned by his kindred, as nobles will dare to oppose the wrath of a powerful Minister or favorite—every one being in turn dependent on the good will of the clique surrounding the Sovereign. The burghers, who expect nothing from the direct action of the Government, and are not linked with its officeholders, have more *esprit de corps* in such emergencies, and exercise it more boldly. The public service contributes generally to the financial ruin, or at least the embarrassment of the Nobility, who labor under the general disease of their caste throughout the world—that of lavishness and dissipation.

Thus, the Nobility is in a false, abnormal position, privileged to be rare, but without enjoying an independence, and without dignity or freedom. And add to this that its numbers increase rather rapidly by the mechanism inherent in the organization of the Government. This increases the number of social drones, and worse yet, that of bloodsuckers, and men dissatisfied with their position. The whole service, civil as well as military, is divided into four classes or ranks. The five lower classes of nobles (No. 14 to 18, inclusive) are open to those who burghers, physicians, professors, or priests, of higher principle of these classes consists in being exempt from corporal punishment during the period of service. The Nobility—as, for example, that of the rights of personal freedom, however, transmitting them to their sons, without admission of children into public establishments; and the eighth class bestows hereditary Nobility, with all its general privileges. Thus, the daily extension of all its branches of public service, backed by favoritism and the protection of powerful and influential men, fills the empire with swarms of nobles—opposing all the equalizing influences of the class into which they come, and changing no immorality and venality that can procure means to maintain the newly-acquired position; and mastery teachers enough they find among the older occupants of the privilege.

This union between Despotism and the Nobility is far from being a happy one. The links uniting them are

not of roses—and mutual distrust, suspicion, and sometimes hatred prevail. Debased by their dependence, the Nobility feel their contemptible position—but still they are obliged to live and lean on the power of the Autocracy, and to scold by its battery and submission. All the oppressive measures toward themselves or the other classes pass through the Aristocracy before reaching the throne. On the heels of Despotism move violently process, and if there be in its ranks some slight breeze of better aspirations, Czarism strangles it at once. At present the Ukase allowing only three hundred to each University yearly, we have already mentioned. This is blocked from the nobles all possibility of receiving even a half-way independent education. The object of this Ukase is to force the youth into the army and the military drill, as less dangerous. From among the military, the civil officials are afterward to be appointed; by this means despotism expects to have more mute and docile tools, though the country should be administered by incapable persons. But in the long run the Czar will find himself baffled in these expectations. The iron rod of military discipline wounds more deeply—and evokes sadder thoughts, preparing, however slowly, a final reaction.

The Nobility at large preserve much of true national feeling. They wish for an amelioration, and very often look for the possibility of relaxation in the present hard and crushing system of Government. But their position is exceptional and abnormal, notwithstanding their better feelings, and renders them wholly unable to remedy the evil, and to be the harbinger of a better future. Thus in their ranks the sparks of the so-called revolutionary fire is very often kindled, but these attempts remain fruitless. The country's redemption will not come from their quarter. The Nobility for the most part, deprecates the revolution, and would rather be deposed by the same sword—both deposed by the same sword of decay. Both will finally be called to give a bloody account of their doings. The Nobility at large already have a gloomy presentiment of their destiny, and dread both the Czar and the people, of whose real confidence they are deprived forever.

Whatever the so-called liberal or constitutional reform, wished or attempted by the Nobility, may be, if ever carried through—which we judge to be a perfect impossibility—that class will never wholly resign its various privileges. It will never put itself on an equal footing with the remainder of the nation. It will grant voluntarily this or that concession, of more or less value, but that is not enough.

The so-called liberal nobles are no rarity in Russia. There is a certain party, especially among the higher Nobility or Aristocracy, endowed with pure oligarchical appetites. This party, notwithstanding an external veneer of liberalism, is as hostile and as dangerous to the real liberties of the nation, as is Czarism itself. Its aim is to raise a certain number of families to a dignity equivalent to that of the English Peers, and to make them independent of the despotism of the Czar, but to maintain the existing oppression toward the rest of the nobility and of the people. The great fanatics of this scheme are the families of the PRIGORODKOFFS, and some others, as KRAMSKY, MENSCHIKOFF, &c. The PRIGORODKOFFS are the descendants of wealthy merchants of Moscow, who, in the 18th century, made compact with Czarism, a celebrated chief of robbers, and through him, conquered Siberia, but have never since that time rendered any other prominent civil or military service to their fatherland.

Unwisdom, dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, and fear of the future, whatever it may be, are the predominant feelings in the breast of the greater number of the Nobility. In common with that class in other countries, they are overwhelmed with debt and unable to keep pace with the material progress around them, which requires order, intellect, capital and hands. Commercial and industrial enterprise is of course open and accessible to the nobles. Many of them farm from the crown the monopoly of the sale of liquors. But with rare and very few individual exceptions, trade, industry, or manufactures, form rather a costly pastime when indulged in by a nobleman, aside from his other occupations and pursuits. The spirit of caste is likewise an impediment. Finally, the nobleman cannot cope with men for whom commercial and industrial enterprise is the sole and exclusive aim of life, and who, excluded by the Nobility from other more easy social positions, and prevented by the laws even from freely enjoying and making in their turn an *ad libitum* use of the money, look on a commercial noble as on one who encroaches on their ground, and accordingly never sincerely fraternize with him. Serdism is likewise a moral and material burden for the Nobility, and all the more so since the majority of them possess small and feeble fortunes. It is an element financially ruinous, and socially menacing explosion. In truth, numerous nobles revolve in their minds the idea of giving up their estates to the Crown for the payment of a perpetual rent. This dust clouds their dark and heavy from all directions around this caste.

The position of the Nobility is to be sincerely pitied. They wish and aspire for something better, and still are fatally condemned to the worst. They are continually placed between two fires. That of Czarism it receives in full, while it is loathed by the other classes. Among the Noblemen many are sincerely ashamed of being the scourge of despotism, and the extinguishers of light, the propagators of darkness, and the principal tools for the destruction of liberty at home and abroad.

Half willingly, and half by fatal compulsion, the Nobility shares in the eternal odium of despotism, still receiving the master's first lashes on its humbled head. Before history, and the genius of humanity and of Russia, it stands impeached for having with its own hands worked out the moral and intellectual debasement of the nation. The burghers, the peasantry, the serfs see and feel in their immediate oppressor. They see, feel and experience that malversation, venality, corruption and all the most sordid impurities which still stamp the Government and the administration, are the exclusive doing of the Nobility, which is the exclusive holder of all higher and lower offices. The real genuine people find their caste everywhere in the way. It surrounds them as by an insurmountable wall, compressing pitilessly their practical every-day life, as well as every better, loftier impulse of the mind. The Nobility have even drawn a line of separation in the social intercourse between themselves and the clergy, who to a certain degree form a separate class, but who on account of their calling, have some approach to education, not only clerical, but partly of a more general kind. Few nobles take orders, expecting now and then an nobility keep the clergy rather at bay, and in turn are not beloved by the latter.

As we have already observed, the caste of nobles has almost exclusive access to the existing means and resources of education; the admission to them of other classes is exceptional, and on the whole, rather accidental. Thus the nobles have absorbed for their own benefit all the means and rays of the civilization existing in Russia, and they alone enjoy the possibility and the right to give utterance to an intellectual life. They have possession of the arena of culture, and they are presumed to represent it—to hold and to spread the light from the sacred beacon. But the glimmer in which they shine is a cold and blinding mist, or a deceiving mirage. It is superficial, swimming on the surface, like a will-o'-the-wisp. What the real genuine manifestation of Russian civilization may or will be, can only be appreciated and fairly judged when the whole people shall be admitted to the sanctuary, when the lowliest intellectual powers shall blaze in their genuine warmth and brilliancy—when the concrete Russian mind will conquer activity, life and boundless development.

Suspended between good and evil, between light and darkness, between life and death, irritated and exasperated by the feeling of their social annihilation, by that of moral nothingness, and by the certainty of material and financial exhaustion, the greater part of the Nobility are torn inwardly by violent and desperate, but impotent, rage. They cannot unite with the people against the common oppressor, as the people distrust and even despise them, and would neither answer nor follow any appeal they might put forth. Full of hatred for Czarism, and the Czar, they still uphold him with one hand, while with the other they dig their common grave. If the social existence of the class is not to expire completely, it will open up the future, but at the same, will itself be consumed by the sacred fire, and perish socially in the work of initiation.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF PURSER SMITH.

THE STEAMER UNDER GUARD.

SPIRITED CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The U. S. Mail steamship Crescent City, Lt. D. D. Porter, Commander, arrived on Tuesday morning from New-Orleans, via Havana, in 4 days and 18 hours from the latter port. The Crescent City entered the harbor of Havana at the first break of day, and it was supposed by those on board that it was owing to their not being seen until they were well inside of the harbor that they were not molested.

At sunrise the Captain of the Port came alongside and asked for the obnoxious Mr. SMITH, who, he was told, was still on board. He then informed Capt. Porter that, as the ship was in port, no steps would be taken to turn him out, but that no communication would be allowed with the shore or any one from the shore. Capt. Porter said that he desired to prevent his Protest to the Consul; on which the Captain of the Port offered to get further orders from the Captain-General, in the meantime informing Capt. Porter that the ship might be in port as long as suited his purpose, and he might go to sea when he pleased, as they were not to communicate with the shore or any one from the shore, but that he should not in any manner. Such was the Captain-General's order; and by way of enforcing them, guard-boats were placed on all sides of the ship, filed with the usual police that board foreign vessels. The poor fellows did not seem to relate the business together, as the men were pouring down upon them without any warning, and when the gong on board the Crescent sounded the joyful call for breakfast, a call to which all the Spanish officials were politely invited on board the Crescent City, they looked sad enough, smiling, no doubt, Capt. Porter would go to sea and relieve them from their imprisonment.

Capt. PORTER had no such intention, however, but after breakfast, ordered the paint pots got up, and set the men to work systematically to paint the ship outside, from which maneuver it was supposed by the guard-boats that he intended to stay at least a week; in consequence, the police boats were relieved, and two boats with regular crews were detailed from a frigate to watch the Crescent City.

At 9 o'clock the Captain of the Port came alongside again, and informed Capt. Porter that he would not be permitted to lay by protest before the American Consul. He was asked by Capt. Porter for what use a Consul was to him, if American vessels in difficulty were not permitted to communicate with them; that in any civilized nation a Consul was recognized as the representative of his country, and the law of nations entitled citizens to have access to him.

The Captain of the Port declined entering into a discussion of the matter; affirming (which was true) that he was exercising no authority of his own, but acting entirely under orders. The interview terminated, so did the outside painting, and steam was ordered up; the Captain intending to drop two copies of his protest on board an American bark and bring, lying in the lower harbor, when came off that Mr. MORALES, of the house of DRAKE & Co., agent of the Company, had permission to come alongside, which he did in a few moments after, in a shore boat, accompanied by a Government boat with three officers. Mr. MORALES thought the difficulty could be got over by Mr. SMITH sending a written denial to the Captain-General, with regard to the accusations of PETER HICKS. This Capt. PORTER refused to permit, as he had himself made two disavowals which had not been received, nor would he permit any correspondence from any officer on board the ship to go to the authorities.

He considered it beneath the dignity of the Company to make further explanation. Capt. PORTER also refused on his own part to hold any correspondence with any one on this matter except through the U. S. Consul. It was then endeavored to ascertain from Capt. PORTER the nature of the document he wished to send to the Consul, and if it contained a disavowal of the charges against Mr. SMITH. They were informed that it was a protest, and that it referred to the two former disavowals made by Capt. PORTER; but at the same time, it was written in plain terms. The object evidently was to get some kind of apology or acknowledgment of wrong on the part of Mr. SMITH, which the Company would then be able to deny, which was becoming rather troublesome. In this, however, they received no assistance from the Crescent City; and after some discussion among the Spanish officers, they offered to go on shore and see if it was not possible to get the protest delivered to the Consul, and thought it could be done if it was first ascertained whether the document contained anything offensive to the Spanish Government. Information on this matter was denied them, notwithstanding which the officers did go on shore with Mr. MORALES; and after some time, the acting Consul, Mr. MORELAND, came alongside in a Government boat, in company with the Captain of the Port, DON GUILLERMO CHACON. The Consul was not, however, permitted to come on board, nor allowed to write home by the Crescent City. Capt. PORTER delivered his protest in person, and being informed by Mr. MORELAND that nothing more could be done, the Crescent City put to sea, neither subdued nor conquered.

As she passed the customs-house thousands were assembled to witness her departure, the star spangled banner was run up to her fore-topmast as she passed, and it floated out upon the breeze its stars like a bright and its stripes as unrolled on the day America adopted it. Not a sound was heard from that vast multitude, but there were beating hearts in that crowd filled with hope that the insult to that flag would be avenged, and many silently attested their respect by uncovering their heads as the steamer under a full head of steam swept by the Mole. As the Crescent City passed the Moro Castle she fired a gun in honor of the flag that floated proudly at her foremast head, and seemed to bear defiance to the trowning caste of despotism.

The following is the Protest made by Capt. PORTER at Havana:

Whereas, The first article of the Treaty of amity, commerce and consular rights, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, declares that there shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States and the citizens thereof, without exception of persons or places.

Article 6th of the same Treaty promises "mutual assistance and kindly acts toward the ships of either power, when in the ports of the other, and the protection of the commerce of the United States to the extent of jurisdiction by land or sea;" and article 8th secures to the citizens or subjects of each free access to the courts of justice of the other, and all cases and provides that all cases be prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and that the parties shall have liberty of communication with their consuls or consular agents.

How far the Spanish authorities in Cuba have conformed to this Treaty is apparent from the fact that they have arbitrarily and without any form or process of law, caused a steamer of the United States, the Crescent City, to be detained and placed under guard, to be turned from their port on one occasion, and refused communication on another, merely for an alleged offense committed in the territory of the United States, and in violation of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Consular Rights, between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, and in violation of the rights of the United States citizens, and in violation of the rights of the United States Government. On two occasions the undersigned has been placed under guard, and on the third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the tenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eleventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twelfth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fourteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventeenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the nineteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twentieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the twenty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fortieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the forty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fiftieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the fifty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the sixty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the seventy-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eightieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the eighty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninetieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the ninety-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundredth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-tenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-eleventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twelfth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-fourteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-fifteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-sixteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-seventeenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-eighteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-nineteenth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twentieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-twenty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-sixth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-seventh occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-eighth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-ninth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirtieth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-first occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-second occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-third occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fourth occasion, he was placed under guard, and on the hundred-thirty-fifth occasion, he was placed under